

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**STREAM CROSSING**

(No.)

**CODE 578**

**DEFINITION**

A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.

**PURPOSE**

- Improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient, organic, and inorganic loading of the stream.
- Reduce streambank and streambed erosion.
- Provide crossing for access to another land unit.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to all land uses where an intermittent or perennial watercourse exists and a ford, bridge, or culvert type crossing is desired for livestock, people, and /or equipment.

**CRITERIA**

All stream crossings shall be designed and installed in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

**Stability.** At minimum, all stream crossings shall be stable during the 10-year, 24-hour peak discharge.

**Location.** Stream crossings shall be located in areas where the streambed is stable or where grade control can be provided to create a stable condition. Avoid sites where channel grade or alignment change abruptly, excessive seepage or instability is evident, overfalls exist, or large tributaries enter the stream. Wetland areas shall be avoided if at all possible.

Locate crossings, where possible, out of shady riparian areas to discourage cattle loafing time in the stream.

Stream crossings shall provide a way for normal passage of water, fish and other aquatic animals within the channel during all seasons of the year.

**Width.** The stream crossing shall provide an adequate travel-way width for the intended use. A multi-use stream crossing shall have a travel-way at least 10 feet wide. "Livestock only" crossings shall be at least 6 feet wide. Width shall be measured from the upstream end to the downstream end of the stream crossing and shall not include the side slopes.

**Side Slopes.** All cuts and fills for the stream crossing shall have side slopes that are stable for the soil involved. Side slopes of earth cuts or fills shall be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical. Rock cuts or fills shall be no steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.

**Stream Approaches.** Approaches to the stream crossing shall blend with existing site conditions where possible, and shall not be steeper than 4 horizontal to 1 vertical. Unless the foundation geology is otherwise acceptable, the approaches shall be stable, have a gradual ascent or descent grade, and be underlain with suitable material, as necessary, to withstand repeated and long term use. The minimum width of the approaches shall be equal to the width of the crossing surface.

Where high rates of erosion from adjacent roadways, walkways, and/or cut slopes threaten to deliver an excessive amount of sediment to the water course, install measures to minimize such erosion. Where the stream crossing is installed as part of a roadway or

walkway, the approaches shall be in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 560, Access Road, or Conservation Practice 575, Animal Trails and Walkways.

Surface runoff shall be diverted around the approaches to prevent erosion of the approaches. Roadside ditches shall be directed into a diversion or away from the crossing surface.

**Rock.** All rock shall be chosen to withstand exposure to air, water, freezing and thawing. When rock is used, it shall be sufficiently large and dense so that it is not mobilized by design flood flows.

**Fencing.** Areas adjacent to the stream crossing shall be permanently fenced or otherwise excluded as needed to manage livestock access to the crossing.

Cross-stream fencing shall confine livestock to the crossing surface only, and shall be accomplished with breakaway wire, swinging floodgates, hanging electrified chain or other devices to allow the passage of floodwater debris during high flows.

All fencing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 382, Fence.

**Vegetation.** All areas to be vegetated shall be planted as soon as practical after construction. NRCS Conservation Practice Standards 342 (Critical Area Planting) and/or 391 (Riparian Forest Buffer) shall be utilized, where necessary, to establish appropriate riparian vegetation.

### **Criteria for Culvert and Bridge Crossings**

Design of culverts and bridges shall be consistent with sound engineering principles and shall be adequate for the use, type of road, or class of vehicle. Loads shall be consistent with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 313 (Waste Storage Facility). Culverts and bridges shall have sufficient capacity to convey the design flow without appreciably altering the stream flow characteristics.

Culverts shall be sized to handle at least the bankfull flow, but not less than the peak runoff from the 2-year, 24-hour storm. Crossings

shall be adequately protected so that out-of-bank flows safely bypass without structure or streambank damage, or erosion of the crossing fill. Additional culverts may be used at various elevations to maintain terrace or floodplain hydraulics.

The length of the culvert shall be adequate to extend the full width of the crossing, including side slopes. At least one culvert pipe shall be placed on or below grade with the existing stream bottom.

Acceptable culvert materials include concrete, corrugated metal, corrugated plastic, new or used high-quality steel, and other materials approved by the engineer. Acceptable bridge materials include concrete, steel, and wood.

### **Criteria for Ford Crossings**

When ford crossings are used, the cross-sectional bottom width of the crossing shall not be less than the natural channel cross-sectional bottom width immediately upstream and downstream of the crossing. A portion of the crossing shall be depressed at or below the average stream bottom elevation when needed to keep base flows or low flows concentrated.

Cutoff walls shall be provided at the upstream and downstream edges of ford-type stream crossings when needed to protect against undercutting.

The finished top surface of the ford type stream crossing in the bottom of the watercourse shall be no higher than the original stream bottom at the upstream edge of the ford crossing. If the downstream edge of the ford crossing is above the original stream bottom, the ford crossing shall be stabilized in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 584, Stream Channel Stabilization.

### **Concrete Fords**

Concrete ford crossings shall be used only where the foundation of the stream crossing is determined to have adequate bearing strength to support the concrete and live loads.

Concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 psi at 28 days. Concrete ford

crossings shall have a minimum thickness of placed concrete of 5 inches, with minimum reinforcement of 6-inch by 6-inch, 6 gauge

welded wire fabric. Concrete slabs shall be poured on a minimum 4-inch thick gravel base, unless the foundation is otherwise acceptable.

Precast concrete panels may be used in lieu of cast-in-place concrete slabs. Precast concrete units shall comply with ACI 525 or 533, or as otherwise acceptable for local conditions.

When heavy equipment loads are anticipated, the concrete slab shall be designed using an appropriate procedure, such as that described in American Concrete Institute 360, Design of Slabs on Grade.

### **Geosynthetic and/or Rock Fords**

Rock ford crossings with geotextile shall be used when the site has a soft or unstable subgrade. Ford crossings made of stabilizing material such as rock riprap are often used in steep areas subject to flash flooding, where normal flow is shallow or intermittent.

The bed of the channel shall be excavated to the necessary depth and width, and covered with geotextile material. Geotextiles shall conform to the requirements of PennDOT Specification Section 735, Class 4. The geotextile material shall be installed on the excavated surface of the ford and shall extend across the bottom of the stream and at least up to the bankfull elevation.

The geotextile material shall be covered with at least 6 inches of crushed rock. If using geocells, the cells shall be at least 6 inches deep. All geosynthetic material shall be suitably durable and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, including the use of staples, clips and anchor pins. Where rock is used in ford-type stream crossings for livestock, use a hoof contact zone of gravel or alternative surfacing material over the rock surface.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

Avoid or minimize stream crossings, when possible, through evaluation of alternative trail or travel-way locations.

Ford crossings have the least detrimental impact on water quality when crossing is infrequent. Ford crossings are adapted for crossing wide, shallow watercourses with firm streambeds.

Stream crossings should be located where adverse environmental impacts will be minimized and considering the following:

- Effects on up-stream and down-stream flow conditions that could result in increases in erosion, deposition, or flooding.
- Short term and construction-related effects on water quality.
- Effects on fish passage and wildlife habitats.
- Effects on cultural resources.
- Overall effect on erosion and sedimentation that will be caused by the installation of the crossing and any necessary stream diversion.

Where stream crossings are used, evaluate the need for safety measures such as guardrails at culvert or bridge crossings, or water depth signage at ford crossings.

### **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Plans and specifications for stream crossings shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

An operation and maintenance plan shall be developed and implemented for the life of the practice.

The stream crossing, appurtenances, and associated fence should be inspected after each major storm event, with repairs made as needed. If used, hoof contact zone material may need to be replaced on a frequent basis.